

Amusements.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Messrs. COPTIN, HENNINGS, and GREVILLE have the honour of announcing that they have taken the above popular place of entertainment.

FOR A SHORT SEASON,

and will have the pleasure of introducing several novelties new to the Sydney audience, in the order in which they have taken the stage.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE

of

IRISH COMEDIAN,

GRATTAN BIGGS,

in his great specialty and Peerian impersonation,

THE IRISH DETECTIVE,

JOHNNY LEWIS, Esq., M.R. GREVILLE,

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY,

first production of the great local New York drama, in 3 acts,

IRISH DETECTIVE.

The incidents portrayed in this remarkable Drama actually took place in America some years ago, and appeared in columns of the "Daily Mirror," and the "Illustrated News."

"MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES."

Arthur Tracy, the Detective, Michael Dowden, from Galway Hans Spelman, a German Glazier, Mr. Samuel Lazarus, Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Kitts, Stage Manager, Mr. George Wardle.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lesser ... Mr. Arthur Garner

Business Manager and Treasurer ... Mr. Jas. E. Kitts

Stage Manager ... Mr. George Wardle

FOURTEENTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS

of LISTER AND GARNER'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

will be given

THE IRISH FRIENDS

suffrage as they please. Mr. GARRETT complains of the result as if it were achieved in opposition to the will of the majority, whereas it is achieved in accordance with the will of the majority. A very large number of electors voted both for him and for Captain ONSLOW. They did so because they chose to do so, and it must be supposed that they had their reasons for doing so. A large number, no doubt, plumped for the Captain, but all their plumping would have been of no use if Mr. GARRETT's friends had voted for him and for another like him.

If Mr. GARRETT were to succeed in altering the Constitution of the country, he would not thereby succeed in altering the mental and moral constitution of electors. If electors like to split their votes now, they will like to do the same hereafter; and even though plumping may be abolished, and electors be compelled to vote for the full number of candidates, it will not more follow than it does now that they will consistently give those votes to candidates of the same political party. Mr. GARRETT seems to assume that if Captain ONSLOW's plumpers were forced to vote for two men, they would put up a second candidate and give their second vote to ONSLOW Secundus. They would be very foolish to do anything of the kind, as that would be the sure way to waste all their votes. What they would do, if skilfully shepherded, would be to give their second vote to Mr. GARRETT, however much they disliked him, because they would know that he was sure to get in, and not voting for him would not prevent it. The result would be that Captain ONSLOW would stand relatively to GARRETT Secundus as well as he does now, and that Mr. GARRETT, instead of having five-sevenths of the votes, would get seven-sevenths, of which two-sevenths would simply represent the compulsion of his clause. This is assuming that split votes would remain as before. Electors distribute their votes under a variety of influences. They will sometimes give one vote for politics and another for personal reasons, and that quite irrespective of the fact that in the House one of their chosen candidates may, on many questions, neutralise the vote of the other. Mr. GARRETT wants to abolish plumping, because he wants to see the majority not only supreme but absolute, and the minority nowhere. But electors generally are not of the same mind. They like to see a variety of temper, opinion, and character in the House, and they are by no means disposed to commit their destinies to the uncontrolled mercy of popularity-hunting men, who will take up with any doctrine that is for the time being in the ascendant. A great many Liberal electors give a vote to a Conservative candidate simply because they want to see men of his stamp in the Legislature. They are in favour of progress, but they are in favour also of ballast. They like to see men of position and character and of sober views put into Parliament, because they feel that they have not only political opinions to be represented, but interests to be guarded. Before Mr. GARRETT's new scheme can be a success he has got to get rid of this class of electors, or else to modify their mode of looking at politics. The only way in which he will gain decisively would be by provoking a large number of people not to vote at all, or else to make a protest by purposely voting for an insufficient number of candidates. He has no objection, apparently, to disfranchising people who will not vote as he wishes. This is quite consistent with the absolutism of ultra-democracy, but it is not rational liberty.

Mr. GARRETT's scheme rests virtually on the principle that the object of representation is to find out on which side the majority lies, and then to give that side the unimpeded control of public affairs. But the object of representation is to give a correct view of public opinion, in order that all measures submitted to Parliament may be discussed from the various points of view from which the public outside look at them. A Parliament all the members of which were on one side would cease to be a Parliament, in the proper sense of the term. It might be a House of talk, but it would not be a House of debate.

Mr. GLADSTONE's return to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer seems likely to bring about some extensive changes in the English fiscal system. Mr. GLADSTONE has been able on former occasions to excel all other financiers in the performance of an operation which may be safely attempted by a skilled hand in a country like England, although it may be a hazardous experiment under circumstances like ours,—we mean the reduction of duties with the view of producing increased revenue. He is now about to make another important experiment in the same direction, and, according to the latest intelligence, the announcement of his proposals has been welcomed with general approval. For a considerable time past the scale of duties charged in England upon imported wines has been the cause of much dissatisfaction. The changes introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE himself in 1860, when the duty on wines below a certain strength was reduced to a shilling per gallon, whilst those of higher strength had to pay two shillings and sixpence, have been regarded by the producers of the stronger wines as differential. Some of these parties have, in effect, been saying, "Why do you place a heavier burden upon our produce than upon that of our neighbours?" Mr. GLADSTONE's tariff was not differential in the ordinary sense of the term, because it drew no distinction between wines of the same class that were produced in different countries; but where pecuniary interests are concerned, people are apt to look to results rather than to principles, and accordingly some of the complaints have been strongly worded as if the English tariff had expressly handicapped the vintages of Spain and Portugal, to favour those of France, whilst it has been said that the wines of Australia were excluded by a tariff which let in those of the Continent on easy terms. Lately the complaints from Spain have been replaced by hostile action, for special duties were placed upon English manufactured goods in order to force the English Government to make a reduction in the heavier wine duties. But whilst Spain and Portugal have been dissatisfied because their strong wines had to pay a higher duty than the lighter wines of France, it has been represented in the interests of France, that even the one shilling duty shut out certain classes of French wines from the English market.

Various proposals have been made from time to time in the interest of these objectors. In the Legislative Council, last evening, the Electoral Bill passed through committee, was reported to the House, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for to-day. The dispatch with which the Council has addressed itself to the measures which have been sent up from Australia during the present session cannot be highly commended. The Second Chamber has voted abstained from making many changes in the Electoral Bill, which was agreed to. The debate on Mr. Badger's motion to rescind the adoption of the report of the select committee on the case of Patrick and Michael Griffin was adjourned. The report of the select committee on the discovery of the Barrington gold-fields was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Copland. Mr. Buchanan moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was negatived. The Church and School Lands Dedication Bill, No. 2, was read the second time, carried through committee, and the report was adopted. The Voluntary Land Ordinance Bill was read the second time and taken through committee, being amended on its way, and the report upon it was adopted.

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The Victorian Property Tax is producing effects which somewhat bewilder its authors. A wealthy member of the Legislative Council, on being brought to the tortuous provided in the enactment of legislation, has professed himself a convert to the idea it was created to enforce, with than embarrassing promptitude. The purpose of the Act was to effect the bursting up of large estates. It was anticipated that the law would have an effect somewhat in the same way as the British law of mortmain, and would dispose testators to devise their real estate in fractions among their descendants, in preference to handing them intact to sole heirs or eldest sons. The Honorable Mr. CAMPER'S conversion has surpassed expectation in the matter of promptitude. He has adopted the idea with an enthusiastic ardor which has confounded its originators. He has been in too great a hurry to wait till death overtakes him, and has burst up his estate while yet living, apportioning it among his children, and claiming complacently, as the reward of his virtue, the exemption from taxation, which is allowed to sub-divisions sufficiently minute. But the originators of the tax are hard to please. They refuse to applaud so signal an instance of the success of their declared objects, and decline altogether to take the convert to their bosoms. They have now, it is understood, obtained an opinion that a big estate is taxable, even after bursting up. The law, they maintain, does every fragment. Once a big estate taxable in *toto*, always a part of a great estate, and taxable *in petto*. To individuals of a temperament all inclined to auspiciousness, it might be inferred from the attitude thus assumed by the advocates and authors of the land tax legislation, that their ostensible aim was not their real one, and that, under pretence of giving effect to a social principle, they have been in reality bent upon bleeding particular individuals, possibly members of a Chamber against which they entertained a grudge. It is certain at any rate that if bursting up does not relieve a large estate from the incidence of taxation, this interpretation of the law will effectively demolish all inducements to distribution which it was ostensibly enacted to provide.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

For some time past there has been talk of a war between China and Russia, and almost every week fresh indications of such a contingency are made apparent by our cable news. Colonel Gordon's visit to China is reported by this morning's message to have some connection with this very possible event. *Cases beli* is the province of Kuldja. It formerly belonged to China, but gradually became absorbed in Russian territory. China, however, during its recent possession of the province, sent Chung How to St. Petersburg, to negotiate for the transfer. Terms were agreed to, and a treaty drawn up. By this, China was to pay Russia 7,500,000 dollars for a transfer of the territory. But when the treaty was carried to China, Chung How, for ratification, was discharged, and subsequently reported, say, he was released. At an event the Chinese Government refused to agree to the transfer. Another instance occurred in the Hui-ho district between two members of the Assembly about certain road trusts. The losing party in this case was also entrusted to the safe custody of her Majesty's officials in Darlinghurst, until his friends were enabled to secure his liberation through an arrangement with the opposing side.

Yester-morning a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Canon Moreton and Messrs. McBeath, Carpenter, Hock, Macleod and other magistrates, waited upon the Chinese Consul, and presented a petition against the granting of a license for an hotel to Mr. Diamond, of Wm-street. Mr. Watson promised to lay the matter before the Attorney-General.

In the Supreme Court their Honors Mr. Justice Fauteux and Mr. William Williams dismissed the appeal of Brod. Donald in which the plaintiff had obtained a right for compensation on the sale of Ninety-Thre-Hundred Mts. to Justice Fauteux, Mr. William Manning, and Mr. Justice Windley. Mr. Dixon held that a hearse and mourning coaches going through a tollgate, on their way to a house where the corpse awaited burial, were not exempt from toll. In Equity, his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, Primary Judge, granted damages in the suits Christian and others v. Miller and others, and Evans and others v. Evans and others. Mr. Justice Windley disposed of some business in the Divorce Court.

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peoples for the recovery of debts purporting to have been issued from the Water Police Office, without being duly signed by the registrars—Mr. P. C. Lucas, Mr. S. G. Moore, and Mr. J. E. C. Smith.

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Prince Alfred Hospital, £20,000; towards meeting the expenses connected with the International Exhibition, further sum, £33,000. Under the head of "Secretary for Lands"—Re-verse of the unexpended balance of the £7,000 voted for the Ashfield Park, £1757 15s. Under the head of "Secretary for Public Works"—£04,725, including £2000 for Green Cape Lighthouse; wharf at Yamba, Clarence River, £1000; wharf at Pitt-town, £1000; wharf at Hay, £3547; Darlington Gaol, £2700; Goulburn Gaol, £24,801; watch-house, George-street North, £2000; Watch Post and Telegraph station, £1500; South Creek Bridge, £2000; Tures River Bridge, £1350; Bungarla River Bridge, £2399; Bungarla Bridge, £9998; tanks at Liverpool Plains, £2349. Under the head of "Ministry of Mines"—In aid of prospecting the Crown lands of the colony, £2000.

The Blue Book for 1879 comprises 142 pages of closely-printed matter, containing the usual information concerning the various Government departments, the names of the officers, and the salaries voted to them for last year. The index of names of officers in the service of the Government consists of no less than 57 pages, showing to what an extent our Civil service has increased.

We understand that the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson, at the solicitation of his Worship the Mayor, paid a visit yesterday to the Town Hall, where they were received by the Mayor and Aldermen Harris, J. Davies, Hardie, and Chapman, with the City Architect, Mr. D. McBeath. The visitors were escorted over the building by the Mayor and Aldermen, and they were shown by the City Architect the plans, &c., for finishing the building. The attention of the Ministers was called to a resolution of the Corporation that the great hall should be an apartment 60 feet wide by 120 feet long; and with the galleries it will accommodate about 3000 persons. There is to be a dining-room beneath, of the same dimensions as the great hall; there will also be various retiring rooms and other offices. The Minister expressed their approval of the plans submitted to them, and undertook to comply with the request of the Corporation. The result was that Sir Henry Parkes gave notice in the Legislative Assembly, that he would move today (Wednesday)—"That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to enable the Municipal Council of Sydney to raise, by debenture, the sum of £75,000, for the completion of the Town Hall."

It is now process for copying tracings has just been brought under our notice by Mr. C. Newcomb, of Pitt-street, and from the specimens shown us, we do not doubt that it will be found of great use to engineers, architects, and all requiring copies of plans, &c. Although among a few it has been known for some time, it has only recently been put to practical use, and is now adopted by nearly all the large firms in England. Mr. Newcomb, lately arrived from the old country, has brought the apparatus, which is patented, with him. In manipulation the process somewhat resembles photography, and the result produced consists of dark blue lines on a white background. Over ordinary tracings it has many advantages. Designs, however complicated, can be copied in a few minutes, by this rapid and inexpensive process. For workshop drawings it is invaluable, as the copy is not in the least affected by water, grease, or dirt. Mr. Newcomb has also introduced a similar blue process, by which white lines on a blue background are produced.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to inquire when the proposed high-class schools under the Public Instruction Act will be brought into operation. It should be remembered that the Act has not yet been two months in existence, and that there has been an immense amount of routine business to transact in connection with the transfer of the whole public educational machinery of the country from the old regime of the Council of Education to the modern rule of a responsible Minister. It is necessary for the Minister to confirm all the appointments of masters, mistresses, and pupil teachers; and to re-appoint local boards, besides which there have been so many matters of detail to attend to that the hands of the whole staff of the department have been more than full. Under these circumstances it was felt that the question of establishing high schools was not of such pressing importance as to be taken up at the expense of the other matters alluded to. It has not, however, been lost sight of, for we are assured by Sir John Robertson that as soon as time can be devoted to the subject, steps will be taken to carry out the provisions of the Act with regard to the establishment of high schools.

ABOUT 11 o'clock yesterday morning, constable O'Sullivan found a man named Charles Riddell, late of Fraser's lodging house, Clarence-street, lying in York-lane suffering from effects of excessive drinking and continued self-abuse. The man stated that he was in a war between the two Empires. The following description of Kuldja, the territory in dispute, taken from an American contemporary, will be read with interest—"The situation of the district itself, as a commercial gateway through the great mountain wall separating Russian Turkestan from China, favours Russia's long-meditated scheme of reviving the Chinese caravan trade via Tchoukchuk. Not are the intrinsic resources of the country to be despised. It already possesses a considerable trade, which has greatly increased since the Russian occupation, the chief exports being tea and fine cloths, and the chief imports calico, hardware, and cotton goods. The climate is tolerably healthy for Europeans, and decidedly favourable to agriculture; while the population of the province, numbering upwards of 100,000 souls, is for the most part quiet and industrious, now that the fierce Musulman element has been weeded out. Of the strategic value of Kuldja district one glance at the map will be a sufficient demonstration. Touching the Siberian frontier on the one side, and that of Central Asia on the other, it forms the same kind of salient angle in the military map of Asia as Switzerland in that of Europe. Its possession gives the full command of the border passes, thus enabling the holder either to invade Western China at will or to retire into a natural fortress strong enough to withstand any assault. Such a power will be no slight aid to the further annexations which Russia undoubtedly meditates."

On Saturday morning a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Canon Moreton and Messrs. McBeath, Carpenter, Hock, Macleod and other magistrates, waited upon the Chinese Consul, and presented a petition against the granting of a license for an hotel to Mr. Diamond, of Wm-street. Mr. Watson promised to lay the matter before the Attorney-General.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STORMY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons to-night a stormy debate took place, in consequence of Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungarvan, making a speech violently attacking the antecedents of M. De Lancour, who recently succeeded M. Leon Say as French Ambassador at London. During Mr. O'Donnell's speech Mr. Gladstone rose, and moved that Mr. O'Donnell be not heard. This led to a display of angry feeling on both sides, and finally after explanations Mr. Gladstone withdrew his motion and the debate then ceased.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

from naval forces of the colony. He had been dismissed for breach of discipline, but this was not admitted.

The farmers of Mount Wycheproof district strongly support the Service Reform Bill.

A luncheon was given to the Hon. Thos. M'Ilwraith at the Australian Club to-day. The Hon. W. J. Clark proposed the health of the guest and congratulated his services in connection with the frozen meat experiment and the benefit he had conferred on the colony. A very influential company assembled on the occasion, and Mr. Service and Mr. J. Bowie Wilson were present. Mr. M'Ilwraith, in replying to the toast of his health gave some valuable information as to his experience on the meat question in England and America.

Bushwood's Hotel, Trentham, was burnt down this morning.

A British man-of-war has passed the Promontory and did not signal, but as she is bound eastward, she is supposed to be the Raleigh.

There appears to be some misapprehension in reference to the Payment of Members Bill, as the Government will not give up a day for its consideration until the Reform Bill debate has terminated.

Mr. E. Trickett left this morning by the Orient, but no rowing men, except Edwards, were present to see him off.

The Siam (s.) arrived in the bay early this morning.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, TUESDAY.

In the Assembly, to-day, it was stated that the railway from Hallidon to Terowie would be opened next October; that concessions to obtain information from the General Registry Office, other than those open to the general public, had been granted to J. Hurst, Secretary of the Mutual Trades Protection Association and others, but that he had withdrawn from Hurst as he had attempted to tamper with a Government official by offering money for special information. A bill to institute District Courts was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Thursday. The principal debate was on the second reading of the Electoral Bill, which met with a more favourable reception. It having been discovered that there is no need for the bill to be read thirty days before the Imperial Parliament, before receiving the Queen's assent. The debate was adjourned till Thursday, the House only sitting two hours and a quarter.

The Chinese question, and the new Parliament Houses are to be brought on in the Assembly shortly.

The new Negriovre and Dignam, were committed for trial to-day on a charge of manslaughter; and James Ford, Mrs. Dignam, and Bridget McNamee were committed as accessories to the crime.

On Schomburgk has been elected member of the Geographical Society of Leipzig, and also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

A meeting of citizens will shortly be called by the City Council, with reference to the action of the Government over the weighbridge across the railway at Morphett-street, and an influential deputation is to wait on the Commissioner for Public Works on the same subject.

It was decided at a meeting of a number of persons, last night, to establish a rifle club, in order to encourage rifle shooting and the arranging of prize contests and matches with the other colonies. The any-position matches will be arranged for Enfield, Martini, small bore, and will be open to any one. No uniform will be required.

Commander Stanley, of Victoria, who has been engaged by the Marine Outer Harbour Company, reports that it is the best site in the vicinity of Adelaide for a harbour and states that a breakwater and lighthouse will cost £300,000 without rails from the wharf to the city.

Mr. E. T. Smith, Mayor of Adelaide, and a few friends, will receive Trickett on his arrival at Adelaide, and the Hon. W. B. Baudry is to present Trickett with an illuminated address prepared by James Allison, leader of the Theatre Royal, at the theatre.

The report of Mr. Patterson, Chief Assistant Engineer to the Wallasea jetty, is on the table of the House, to-day, shows that the jetty, the construction of which was recently stopped, was being constructed in a wavy direction, and that even had there been sufficient depth of water it would have been dangerous to vessel anchoring at the inner side in stormy weather.

The Rev. Mr. Jeffers' son, Edinburgh, carried off the physiology prize for first-year men and a certificate for anatomy and chemistry, at the Bristol College. His eldest daughter, Mary Louisa, has also recently passed the minor Cambridge examination.

At the annual dinner of the Norwood Cricket Club, to-night, Mr. W. O. Whittington was presented with a splendid walnut piano on his retirement as player, and in recognition of his services to cricket during the past sixteen years.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Cable.] WELLINGTON, TUESDAY.

The steamship Norfolk has been released from quarantine, as it has been found that the disease reported on board is not small pox.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TOOWOOMBA RACE MEETING.

[By Telegraph.] (From our own Correspondent.)

BRISBANE, TUESDAY.

The Toowoomba Races commenced to-day. The racing was good. The acting Governor was present. The results were as follows:—

MADLEN STAKES.

Othello 1
Deev 2
Sunset 3

Time, 2 minutes 14 seconds.

CLIFFORD PLATE.

Major 1
Olivie 2
Balthazar 3

Time, 2 minutes 13 seconds.

WATER AND THREE YEAR OLD STAKES.

Watello 1
Eclipse 2
Brizane 3

Time, 2 minutes 13 seconds.

THE AUSTRALEIAN COURSING CLUB CUP.

[By Telegraph.] (From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY.

The following is the draw for the Australian Club Cup:—Hart, Brothers, Housewife against Fanning's Faulz; Bennett's Kew Ladies against Chinnor's Prits of Warrilles; J. Clarke's County against Mrs. Weir's Honeyes; Goss's Gothic against Mrs. Clark's Lovers; Teeth's Telemarque against Rousenell's Rose Fawn; W. Clark's' Caster against Austin's Harepus; Thomas' Hare against Mrs. Goss's Blanche; Hubbard's Hare against Hill's Haddington; Chinnor's Miss McVean against Pittington's Fanfarista; Austin's Miss McVean against Chinnor's Fanfarista; Hoss's Frazee against H. P. Hopperick; Chinnor's Reprieve against McVean's Jester; Wilson's Chinnor's Schatzie against Pittington's Forest Fox; W. Clark's' Chinnor's Chit Chat against Chinnor's Chinnor's Chit Chat; James Brunwick's Lass the End against Joyce's Lenora; Gore's Gothic against Bailey's Simpson; Farnham's Farnham against Mrs. Clark's' Lovers; Farnham's Falsetto against Mrs. Clark's' Falsetto; W. Clark's' Falsetto against Mrs. Clark's' Falsetto;

THE TURF.

A special general meeting of the members of Fetterall's Club was held at the rooms last evening, when the following new rules were adopted:—"That the committee be empowered to admit or reject a member as a visitor on payment of admission fee, namely one guinea, to the meeting on each visit, that the said member should not have the power to vote on any social or general meeting, nor have any interest in the funds of the club, but he shall be entitled to all the privileges of the club. The committee shall have power to make such by-laws as they shall deem necessary for the management of the club."

Mr. Sain says:—"Bonnets are bonnets in New Zealand. I have been to the country head, I have obtained information from a leader of fashion in this more important of points, and I am sorrowfully enabled to state that nothing fashionable wears in the shape of a bonnet can be purchased in New Zealand. The Creston City is a small town, and there are seven bonnet-makers. A bonnet-dealer, hat-wearer, will cost from £0 to £0; and in this uniformly 'dready' town the ladies come down in Devonshire hats and feathers to the late dinner at the hotel."

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Messrs. Coppin, Henning, and Greville, have leased the Victoria for a time, and last night opened their season, for which Mr. Greville has been busily preparing during the past fortnight. A good deal of renovating has gone on, and there were new scenes, stage appliances, and other signs of freshness in addition to the new actors. The play was the New York drama, "The Irish Detective," in which Mr. Grattan Riggs, an Irish comedian, who has just completed a successful "star" season in Melbourne, has assumed the rôle of the detective, who has just come to Australia to search for his master, the missing man.

The application of George W. Scott was adjourned for a week, for insolvent to his affidavit, previously ordered.

BRUNSWICK BROWNS.

This was an appeal from the District Court at Young. The case was stated by Mr. Justice Judge, District Court Judge Forbes, by whom the plaintiff had been busily preparing during the past fortnight. The plaintiff sought to recover £147 10s. damages, for loss of £5000 in a safe, which he had left in his care, known as Ninety, for £5000 lia. pd., placed in his hands by the defendant for safe-keeping.

The application of Mr. Parker was adjourned for a week, for insolvent to his affidavit, previously ordered.

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OUR VIENNA LETTER.

VIENNA, APRIL 22.

Exactly a year ago I sent you a description of the procession held in honour of the Emperor's silver wedding, which appeared in the *Morning Herald* of the 18th June. Certainly the most interesting picture in the kaleidoscope of this procession was the falcon-chase, which has since become the game for a grand equestrian pageant, held by the high aristocracy for the benefit of the distressed in Bohemia, Galicia, and Istria, where the floods caused enormous damage last winter. This festival was held in the Emperor's grand masque, built in Maria Theresa style, and offered one of the finest medieval spectacles that can be imagined. Among the spectators were the Emperor and Empress, all the members of the Imperial family present in Vienna. Royal guests from abroad—for instance, the Duke of Cumberland, the whole of the aristocracy who were not busy in acting a part in the "carouself," as it was called, the diplomacy, &c. The costumes, the arms, the steel armours, the horses' harness, were all in the classic style of the time of Emperor Maximilian I., and our eyes feasted upon so much beauty, both as to colour and form, that our own modern dress seemed for the moment most despicable. Austria and Hungary have preserved great quantities of relics from those times, its ladies number a great many beauties among them, and its horses are not to be despised. This display being a rare selection from all, the eye was dazzled by an accumulation of fine objects, handsome women, and splendid horses. The space reserved for the display in the *ménage* is an oblong square, about 450 feet long, and one-third as broad. Opposite the entrance door is the Imperial box, and along both sides runs a double gallery borne by marble pillars, and hung entirely with old Gothic tapestries of inestimable value. The *ménage* contains about 15,000 persons, and was lighted up by twenty-eight electric lamps in Siemens' new system of divided light, so that it was quite as bright as an open space on a sunny day. It was a striking spectacle, when, upon a flourish of trumpets, suddenly twenty-eight lamps lit up at once, and apparently without anything being done to them. The Emperor appeared at the same time with his uncle, the old Archduke Albrecht, the Field-marshal, at his side.

The display began with a procession in which 240 persons and 142 horses took a part. The actors were all lords and ladies bearing the finest names in Austria and Hungary, famous both on the battle-fields and in the Emperor's Council during centuries. Counts and Countesses Mansfeld, Salis, Czernin, Trauttmansdorff, Andrássy, László, Apponyi, Schönborn, Habsburg Prince Staremberg, Lichtenstein, Kinsky, Klemens, Lobkowitz, Tura v. Taxis, &c., &c. When the trumpets sounded the band of music began to play, and slowly appeared the head of the procession riding up the immense hall towards the Court box, where all stopped and bowed. The first was the Imperial herald on a white horse dressed in gold-enriched tunics to be followed by the Court Harroumants, perhaps the most famous in the Empire; whether of his retainers who can hardly be said to have been finer knights than he. Behind him followed four heralds with the arms of the provinces, for whose benefit the festal took place, all splendidly mounted, all accompanied by banner-bearers in steel armour. Then followed men-at-arms and hunters—the former with steel helmet, leather collar, and steel mail-coat; the latter in leather and green cloth, high top-hats of yellow leather, and plumes upon their hats; the former conducted by Count Collarde-Mannfeld, the latter by the Count of Maran in a green dress entirely embroidered in gold. Next rode in Archduke Wilhelm in the emmine-lined cloak of the Grandmaster of the Order of German Knights; behind him the many-coloured group of cavaliers and ladies with their followers on foot, eight carriages with two horses each, and four with eight horses, all gilt and richly ornamented—some with the wings of eagles, with lions' heads, or with hounds. You cannot imagine what a splendid equestrian picture all this gave. Separate groups showed the deer-chase, the chamois-chase, the bear and boar-chase; the falcon chase in which ladies, a falcon on their gauntleted hand, and pages formed the chief feature. Last of all came the hunting-car, filled with the spoils of the chase. The procession made the tour of the *ménage* twice, then the falcon hunters alone appeared, and rode a quadrille, which was not only imposing through the splendid costumes, the fine horses, and all appertaining to them, but also on account of the great numbers taking part in it. The "moulinet," in which all the horses formed a star, gave a very interesting picture, in which it was difficult to decide if the twelve ladies or the twelve gentlemen were the abler riders. Then followed the Herald's Quadrille, the most difficult performance of the whole evening, and a rare spectacle, since it is difficult to find four riders who all move in Spanish pace with the same perfection. They were not amateurs, but true "Eccori" of the Emperor. Next came a quadrille of men at arms in iron mailcoats, all acted by sub-heavies of the Imperial Horse Guards, all able riders, who by far outdo anything performed in the circus. Then followed what we most expect to see in a tournament—riding with lances at deer's heads and other trophies, and clearing high hedge, for the most part with bare swords in the hands of the riders.

The receipts of the whole performance for three representations held on three consecutive days amounted to £50,000, derived after expenses had been subtracted. After the first, the ladies and gentlemen in their military costumes, assembled to a grand supper-party in one of the princely palaces belonging to the old families of the country. After the third performance some anonymous person sent a charming bracelet to the Tournament Committee, begging that it should be presented to the abbot, horse-chaplain among all the ladies taking a part in the carnival. But the gentlemen unanimously declared they had not the courage possessed by Paris, and would never dare to provoke so many beauties who would be offended if one among them were preferred to the rest. Fate was to decide, and a lottery was arranged, which favoured young Countess Mansfeld, a handsome girl of sixteen, who is a general favourite with everybody. It was said that if the bracelet had been awarded to the best horsewoman, Countess Larisch-Wallensee must have had it. She is not pretty, but rides better than all the rest put together, and yet, strange to say, she comes from a family where riding is not the first consideration. Her father is the Bavarian Duke Ludwig, who was united in Morganatic marriage to a Baroness Wallensee, once an actress, we believe. She has lived much with the Austrian Empress, who is her aunt, and to be a favourite with Empress Elizabeth, she certainly must be a good horsewoman.

In Rathenow, a small town in Silesia, an equestrian fest took place under the patronage and in presence of the aged Emperor Wilhelm, which, although it could not vie with the Vienna carousels in splendour and sumptuousness, in some points by far outdid it, as a short description will prove. An extra train conveyed a great number of persons from Berlin to Rathenow, where they were heartily welcomed. The Emperor had never been in the town since 1850, when he was garrisoned there as commanding-general. He was accompanied by Prince Charles, by the Crown Prince and his eldest son, by Prince Radziwill, Moltke, Kameke, Count Poncer, Count Armin-Bottzenburg, and many other persons of note or high rank. Soldiers and soldiers wives are the sole actors in the scene. Even the decorations have been touched by no other than soldiers. The chief regiment garrisoned at Rathenow is the famous Zieten-husaren, with their handsome fur hats, and the cast-iron mortion upon their Polish head gear. When the trumpets sounded the procession commenced with 250 Zieten-husars in parade-uniform, drawn by a present from Prince Charles, who is said to be most hospitable to his household, as indeed all the Imperial family of Germany are, who are a grand staff when their husbands are concerned. The commander advanced towards the Emperor, and in pretty verses, blundered out in a soldier's manner, told that since there is no war in which the Emperor's army can prove its fidelity to the Crown, a small proof of its ability so far is offered in time of peace. Sixteen officers in white and gold uniforms, armed with brown fur appear upon the scene; there is a young Blucher among them, a young Zieten, and a bayonet; there is even a Frenchman among them—a famous horseman from Lorraine, upon whom the famous deeds of the famous rider-regiment have had irresistible attraction, so that he left the French army, and joined the German. His name is Geno. These sixteen officers rode a very complicated quadrille, and withdrew. A hedge was placed across the entrance.

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After having thus been reminded of the refinement of life, suddenly the spectator is transported to barbarian times and barbarian customs. A small Hungarian critic with a short whip, drives a troop of hamstrung horses into the arena, who gallop about wildly, eat the garlands along the sides, and do all they can to prove the vanity of civilization. Sixteen horse boys in Hungarian dress enter, and begin running and leaping over hedge, through hundreds of rockets, shooting in all directions, and over a deep ditch, in which fireworks were spreading flames on all sides. When this exciting scene was over, an officer on horseback appeared, and rode up to the Emperor, and for a moment it seemed as if old Joachim von Zieten had come back from Elysium himself. He was so very much like him. It was a real descendant of the old hero, and he spoke a few words which ended with the motto, which is at the same time that of his family and that of all the Ziehens:—

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A grand banquet was the reward for all these scenes, which were amply compensated by the Emperor's hearty approval.

We have sent a copy of the paper published here in the name of the Ziehens, and for the same charitable purpose—that is the relief of the distressed provinces—and an imitation of the French publication called *Paris-Mercuri*. It has had an enormous success, and has been sold in hundreds of thousands, thus well answering the purpose for which it was intended.

A horrible accident—one that has rarely occurred—happened the other day at Raab, a city in Hungary, on the shore of the Danube. Two women returning from Boemia had been murdered some months ago, and by chance one of the murderers was discovered, and brought to confession. This man was named Tabek, and he owned to having stabbed one of the women more than fifty times, "she had put him into such a rage." He had been tried and condemned to death by hanging. A week ago the execution took place, and Tabek was led to the gallows, followed by enormous crowds of people, eager for what they considered a thrilling spectacle. When everything was in readiness for the execution of a terrible crime, the guilty man declared he wished to address a speech to the assembled multitudes. He began: "I die willingly, but—" he had got no further when the executioner thought fit to do his duty. The law prescribes that after the execution, the body is to hang for eight minutes. Tabek was cut down after three minutes, and taken to the hospital, where the anatomy professor was waiting for the body, which he had begged to receive "warm" of the executioner. All the students were standing ready for their lecture to be held on the body of the criminal, and the professor had spoken a few words of introduction, and was approaching the body with his knife, when he distinctly saw it move. At first the feet trembled convulsively, then the hands moved nervously, in a few moments more the whole body shook. The professor sent some one to ask the authorities for permission to do in this extraordinary emergency, but instead of being able to have anything possible to fit it back to life, Tabek was sent to Pesta, asking whether the man was to be executed again immediately—or whether his recovery was to be striven for. It seems that no positive answer was given, and after two hours Tabek sat a plateau of soup, his neck swelled enormously, and his pulse increased to 90 in a minute. These were the first news we had of his health. The hospital professor, during the greater part of his existence in South Australia, was the guest of Chief Justice Way, at North Adelaide. It is satisfactory to know that his health is good, though he cannot have been finer knights than he. Behind him followed four heralds with the arms of the provinces, for whose benefit the festal took place, all splendidly mounted, all accompanied by banner-bearers in steel armour. Then followed men-at-arms and hunters—the former with steel helmet, leather collar, and steel mail-coat; the latter in leather and green cloth, high top-hats of yellow leather, and plumes upon their hats; the former conducted by Count Collarde-Mannfeld, the latter by the Count of Maran in a green dress entirely embroidered in gold. 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Auction Sales.
WOOL and SHEEPWING.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 16, at 2 o'clock.
Bales wool. And at 2.30.
Terms cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, THE SAME DAY, at 3.30.
Wool and sheepwings.

At the AUSTRALIAN AUCTION ROOMS, Spring and O'Connell streets, WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF A VERY CHOICE SELECTION

SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, and INTERIOR and EXTERIOR DECORATION, of that

WONDERFUL PEOPLE THE JAPANESE, comprising—

THE CELEBRATED CHIPO TUCKY Ware, Cloisonne KIOTO Enamels, Wag, Kaga, Owari, Awaji, Kishima, and other rare articles.

SPLENDID TOE BRONZES, VALUABLE Bronze Brasiers, &c., &c.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN and LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th June, at 11 a.m., and charming selection of JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

Now on view.
THURSDAY, 17th JUNE, at 11 a.m.,

PEMBROKE CONDUIT, RANDWICK, adjoining the residence of Monsieur Durand, nearly opposite

the IMPERIAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS comprising—

CLOISONNE ENAMELS, Porcelain, Tea and Coffee Services and Table Ware.

SPLENDID SILVER PLATE, DRAWING TABLE, BOOKCASE, with Secretary Drawer; Oak Chairs ELEGANT WALNUT-WOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, TOGETHER WITH RICH Blue Carpet.

SWEETHEART PIANOFORTE shaped Walnut-wood Table Occasional, and Card Table CHINA DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES TEA and TOILET SERVICES, &c., JUGS, ENGRAVED GLASSWARE.

STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock.
Full particulars at sale.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects Linden House, Castlereagh-street.

Under instructions from Mr. Jaffey.

STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock.
2 boughs superfluous glassware.

Particulars at sale.

KEROSINE CHANDELIERS, From the Austrian Court, S. W. EXHIBITION.

STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock.
The Austrian exhibition lamp.

Particulars at sale.

PARTIES OF ART, from Japan.

By order of Mr. Suzuki.

STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock.
A very fine collection.

STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock.
The Austrian exhibition lamp.

Particulars at sale.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CONSIGNMENT.

STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock.
By order of the Trustees.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF KI KOON, Grafton.

BY THE WILL OF THE TESTATOR.

IN CADEN ASSORTED DRAPERY, consisting of GENERAL DRAPERY, CLOTHING, and BOOTS

now allotted and ready for inspection.

JAMES RODD is instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, June 16th, at half-past 10.
Drapery, clothing, and books and shoes, in the Assigned Estate of KI KOON, Grafton.

BY THE WILL OF THE TESTATOR.

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Auction Sales.

O R D E R O F S A L E
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE.
Cases Fancy Basketware
Cases Toy Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c.
Cases Musical Boxes, 4 to 12 airs.
Cases Meerschaum Pipes.

THURSDAY, 17th
All-Wool Plaids, in pieces; Hoodies
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Crimian
Shirts
Perfumery, Albums, Pocketbooks
Household Furniture
Cradles—New—Kent-street North.

FRIDAY, 18th
Plaids—Hoodies
Sewing-machines, Reversing Machines
Sewing-machines, Punching Gatto
Household Furniture, at 75 Lower
Kent-street North.

HARRIS AND ACKMAN,
Auctioneers,
107, Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE.

For Sale by Auction,
2 CASES MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

To Tobacconists, Fancy Warehouses, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell the above by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 107, PITTS-STREET, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 16th JUNE.

For Sale by Auction,
5 CASES FANCY BASKETWARE,
6 DITO TOY CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, &c.

To Toy and Fancy Warehouses, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and Others.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell the above by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 107, PITTS-STREET, THIS DAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 16th JUNE.

For Sale by Auction,
3 CASES MUSICAL BOXES, 4 to 12 airs

To Musical Instrument Warehouses, Private Buyers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions to sell the above MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS BY AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 107, PITTS-STREET, THIS DAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 16th JUNE.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.

EXHIBITS from the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, consisting of
Perfumery,
Pocket Books,
Albums, Maps, &c.

To Perfumers, Stationers, Fancy Repositories, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will sell the ABOVE EXHIBITS BY AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 107, PITTS-STREET, ON THURSDAY, 17th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 17th JUNE.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A CLOTHING, removed to a convenient place of sale, consisting of
Men's and Boys' Tweed Suits
Overcoats, Pilot Jackets
Tweed Caps, Hats
Waterproof Coats, Carpet Bags
Collars, Ties, Gloves, Hat
Crinoline and Whiskers, Flannel Singlets
Gowns, &c., &c.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions to sell the above STOCK (removed to the rooms for convenience of sale) by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 107, PITTS-STREET, ON THURSDAY, 17th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 17th JUNE.

For Sale by Auction.

3 CASES MUSICAL BOXES, 4 to 12 airs

To Musical Instrument Warehouses, Private Buyers, Dealers, &c.

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Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 17th JUNE.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

75, CRAIG-TERACE, KENT-STREET NORTH.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

of a Private Domestic Establishment, consisting of
GRAND PIANO, by "ERLIA," in rosewood case
Dining Tables, Mirror, Pictures, Ornaments
Bedsteads, Double and Single, and Bedding
Velvet Tables, Wash-hand Basins, Kerosene
Dishes, Plates, Cutlery, and Towels
Curtains, Blinds, Carpets, and Oakleaf
Glassware, China Dishes
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

To Furniture Warehouses, Parties Furnishing, Brokers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions to sell the above by AUCTION, on the premises, 75, CRAIG-TERACE, KENT-STREET North, on THURSDAY, 17th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 17th JUNE.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

12, LOWER PORT-STREET, KENT-STREET NORTH.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

of a Private Domestic Establishment, consisting of
GRAND PIANO, by "ERLIA," in rosewood case
Dining Tables, Mirror, Pictures, Ornaments
Bedsteads, Double and Single, and Bedding
Velvet Tables, Wash-hand Basins, Kerosene
Dishes, Plates, Cutlery, and Towels
Curtains, Blinds, Carpets, and Oakleaf
Glassware, China Dishes
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

To Furniture Warehouses, Parties Furnishing, Brokers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have received instructions to sell the above by AUCTION, on the premises, 12, LOWER PORT-STREET, KENT-STREET North, on THURSDAY, 17th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 17th JUNE.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

11, LOWER PORT-STREET,

HOUSEHOLD AND EFFECTS

of a Private Domestic Establishment, consisting of
Dining Room Furniture, Chiffoniers
Tables, Seats, Beds
Bedsteads, Double and Single, and Bedding
Coffers, Glass, China
Fenders, Pillows, Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Warehouses, Brokers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN have been instructed to sell the above by AUCTION on the premises, 11, LOWER PORT-STREET, on FRIDAY, 18th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 18th JUNE.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

11, LOWER PORT-STREET,

HOUSEHOLD AND EFFECTS

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